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cium incolorata; paraphyses numerosae graciles ramoso-connexae; asci oblongi membrana sat tenui; sporae 8-nae persistenter hyalinae murales septibus transversalibus 10–13 halone indutae, utroque apice rotundatae aut obtusae 51–76 μ long., 15–20 μ lat. Gelat. hym. I dilute coerulescit, citoque fulvescit; sporae intense coeruelo-violacent.

Endopyrenium Brouardi B. de Lesd., sp. nov.—ad saxa calcaria, *No. 10774*. Thallus pallide cinereo-albus 1-2 cm. latus squamosus, squamae sat crassae leves (juniora rotundata) varie crenulatae undulatoque flexuosae circa 0.1 mm. latae dense imbricatae, subtus pallide albido-carneae basi nigrantes. Apothecia minuta atra globasa immersa apice solum prominentia in squamis plura; perithecium integre nigrum. Paraphyses indistinctae; sporae 8-nae hyalinae simplices ellipsoideae, 14–19 μ long., 5–6 μ lat. Gelat. hym. I + coerulescit deinque vinose rubet.

ENDOCARPON (EUENDOCARPON) PALLIDUM Ach.—ad saxa calcaria.

VERRUCARIA SPHINCTRINA Duf.—ad saxa calcaria. (C).

ANTHRACOTHECIUM LIBRICOLUM (Fèe) Müll. Arg., et A. OCHRACEO-FLAVUM (Nyl.) Müll. Arg.—ad arbores.

TRYPETHELIUM ELUTERIAE Spreng. (C); et var. INAEQUALE (Fèe) Müll. Arg.; et T. TROPICUM (Ach.) Müll. Arg.—ad arbores.

Tomasellia Brouardi B. de Lesd., sp. nov. —ad corticem levem, *No. 10812*. Thallus albidus tenuissimus hypophleodes. Apothecia aggregata nigra deplanto-convexa nuda minutissima, primum velamine thallino tectae, maculam rotundam circa 1 mm. lat. vel ellipticam, vel irregulariter elongatam, formantia. Epithecium, thecium et hypothecium incolorata; paraphyses graciles ramoso-conneaxe; asci subpiriformis apice non incrassati 33–54 μ long., 19–24 μ lat.; sporae 8-nae hyalinae oblongae utroque apice obtusae vel uno apice vix attenuatae 1-sept., loculis aequalibus 18–24 μ long., 3.5–4 μ lat. Gelat. hym. I+ lutescit.

DUNKERQUE, FRANCE,
5 JULY, 1921

RICCIOCARPUS NATANS (L.) CORDA, FROM AFRICA

WM. HY. PEARSON

In a small collection of hepatics from Belgian Congo, sent to me to be determined by Dr. R. Naveau of Antwerp, there are specimens of the above species collected by H. Vanderyst, at Misie, Belgian Congo, Sept. 1914; it is var. *terrestris*, distinguished from the type by the shorter, broader, and more rotundate apices of the scales.

Stephani says (Sp. Hep. p. 55) that the species, although of world-wide distribution—Tonkin, Japan, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, China—had not been recorded from Africa. In the Manchester Museum there are specimens collected by Krause, at Port Natal, in 1840.

In my study of the Congo material I had occasion to examine the rich collection of the genus in the Manchester Museum, which includes the Austin

Herbarium. According to Karl Mueller (Rabenh. Krypto-Fl. Lief. 4, p. 214), the fruit is exceedingly rare and he was only able to examine fruiting specimens from America. In Austin's "Hep. Bor-Amer. Ex." *No. 145* is *Riccia natan; var. terrestris* in fruit; the capsule measures 1 mm. in diam., the spores .06 mm.; Mueller says .045 mm.-.055 mm., with 40 blunt papillae round the margin but gives a figure with about 15.

Austin published his tickets for his "Exsiccatae" in book form. In my copy, by the margin of *No. 145*, he has written *Riccia terrestris* Austin. A curious character of the species is that the teeth are coloured. The rhizoids are described as being smooth, not papillose within as in *Riccia*; I have seen some that are faintly papillose and others that have delicate strands in them, some spiral.

The type specimens from Africa are deposited in the Manchester Museum.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

A PRELIMINARY REPORT, WITH NOTES, ON THE LICHENS FOUND NEAR THE CINLHONA BOTANICAL STATION, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDES

CHARLES C. PLITT

[*Concluded from July number*]

FOLIOSE FORMS

I am placing at the head of this group *Anaptychia angustifolia* and *Alectoria Loxensis*, both really more at home among the fruticose forms. These two, however, simulate a foliose habit, growing over low mosses and hepatics, closely appressed to the ground. The two plants look very much alike; so much so, that in my first collection I gathered both, thinking at the time that I had only the Anaptychia. *A. angustifolia* grows in partly illuminated and in very sunny situations; in the former places I could not find it in fruit, but in the latter, it fruited copiously. It was quite common. *Alectoria Loxensis* is much rarer, and was found only in the more sunny places. Other species of Anaptychia collected are the following: *A. comosa*, *A. hypoleuca*, and *A. hypoleuca* f. *sorediifera*. *A. comosa* was found only occasionally, but *A. hypoleuca*, and its form *sorediifera*, are quite common, growing on ledges of rock, exposed to the brightest sunshine.

It is hard to say which of all the interesting genera belonging here interested me most, whether Cora, Dictyonema, Sticta or Leptogium. *Cora pavonia* was met at an altitude of about 4500 feet, and from that altitude on up to 5500 feet it was met with frequently. It is found on the ground and on tree trunks. It can grow in quite sunny situations, and also in moist somewhat shaded places, where it covers the ground. In the sunny places, and on tree trunks, it is less at home, although specimens can reach quite a large size, many times larger than when growing in the moist places where they are crowded.

Dictyonema sericeum is found only on decaying logs, and only in rather